

Housing and social inclusion

Public rehousing policies. Madrid, 1939-2019

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Introduction

Common goals

Evaluation criterial

Historical review

Conclusion



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Introduction

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1 Introduction

2 Our research groups:

- 3 - Ignored Modernity
- 4 - Applied research to development



Universidad
de Alcalá
Since 1498



1 Introduction

2 2010: The Ignored Modernity. Modern Architecture of Luanda, Angola / www.modernidadignorada.com

3 Our first research into the 4 massive residential 5 architecture

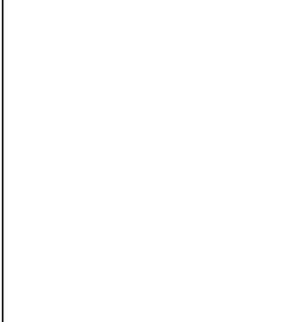
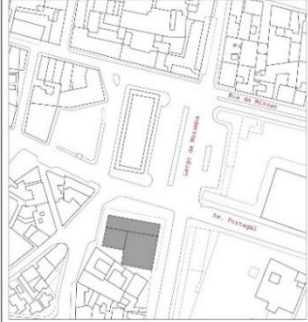
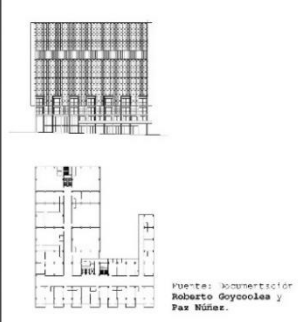

Estudio, catalogación y definición de estrategias de recuperación del patrimonio moderno de Luanda.

Edificio:	Ministerio de Obras Públicas.	Código de referencia:	VC2
Arquitecto:	Vasco VIERA DA COSTA (1911-1982).		

Datos generales del edificio.

Año de construcción:	1968	Tipología:	Equipamiento. Servicios.	Referencia en el plano de trabajo:	2
Dirección:	Largo da Mutamba.	Uso:	Sede del Ministerio de Obras Públicas de la República.		

Información gráfica.

Planta de localización:	Planta de Implantación: (1:2000)	Planimetría:	Fotografías:
			 Fuente: FERNANDES, José Manuel; JANEIRO, Maria de Lurdes; FONTE, Maria Manuela: Angola no século XX. Estudos, -oculação e Arquitecturas. 1925-1975.

Datos relativos a su estado de conservación.

Estado de conservación:	Buena.	Mantiene su función original:	Sí.
Viabilidad de recuperación:	-		

Información recopilada.

Información en posesión:	Planimetría escaneada. Fotografías propias (Agosto 2008) y extraídas de bibliografía e Internet. Dibujos y textos.
Bibliografía:	- AAVV. Director: MATOSSO, José: África, Mar Vermelho, Golfo Pérsico. Património de origem portuguesa no mundo. Arquitectura e urbanismo. Ed. Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. Lisboa. 2010. - FERNANDES, José Manuel; JANEIRO, Maria de Lurdes; FONTE, Maria Manuela: Angola no século XX. Cidades, Território e Arquitecturas. 1925-1975. - MAGALHÃES, Ana; GONÇALVES, Inês: Moderno Tropical. Arquitectura em Angola e Moçambique. 1948-1975. ED: Tinta de China. Lisboa. 2009. - QUINTA, Maria Margarida Gonçalves: Arquitectura de um Lugar: Luanda e a Obra de Vasco Vieira da Costa. PFC, FAUP, 2007, pp-104-109 (Archivo Inês Lima).

- 1 Introduction
- 2 2012-15: IRIS / UAH Agreement

- 3 Analysis of social communities build to rehousing inhabitants of gypsy slump (1985-1995).

- 5

INTERVENCION EN LA CIUDAD NO PLANIFICADA



Análisis de los Barrios de Tipología Especial (BTE) Campamento del Cañaveral. Vicálvaro. Madrid



JOSE ANIBAL MARIA HERNANDEZ
MICHAEL CONCEPCION
JULIO JESÚS PALOMINO ANGUÍ
DAGHAN ÜLGÜR



MUPAAC

Master Universitario en
Proyecto Avanzado de Arquitectura y Ciudad



Universidad de Alcalá

1 Introduction

2 2015-19: Madrid City Council /UAH Agreement

3 Study, with postgraduate
4 students, of the relocation
5 policies of Informal
settlements of recent
years, with special
attention of southern
Madrid situation.



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1 Common goals


2 I. Define and evaluate the public rehousing politics in Madrid

3
4 II. Find patterns to address, with guarantees of success, the current relocations processes; as Cañada Real, where we participate.

JORNADAS DE
CAÑADA REAL GALIANA #4
UN BARRIO EN CONSTRUCCIÓN

22 DE JUNIO DE 2017 A LAS 17H EN INTERMEDIAR MATADERO, PASEO DE LA CHOPERA 14

UNA CITA ANUAL PARA ESCUCHAR Y VIVIR RELATOS VERÍDICOS Y PROPIOS DE UN BARRIO QUE LUCHA CADA DÍA PARA CONECTARSE CON EL RESTO DE LA CIUDAD Y FORMAR PARTE ACTIVA Y EN IGUALDAD DE ÉSTA



Organizado por la Comisión de Salud Comunitaria en Barrios en Construcción.

Colaboran: Accem, Arquitectura Sin Fronteras, Asociación de Barrios, CAS Centro Asesoría Estudios Sociales, Asociación Cultural La Luna, Fundación Secretariado Gitano, La Garbaniza Ecológica, Centro Municipal de Salud Villa de Valdecarlos, Cruz Roja, Proyecto Intervención Comunitaria Intercultural en Cañada Real, SERMAS, Colegio Oficial de Odontólogos y Estomatólogos de Madrid, Universidad de Alcalá, Proyecto de Mejora de la Convivencia en los Colegios Públicos de Villa de Valdecarlos, O.N.G. Voces e Intermedias, en colaboración con el Área de Coordinación Territorial y Asociaciones.



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1 Evaluation criterial

2 We base the evaluation of
3 these public mass housing
4 policies in three general
5 criterial



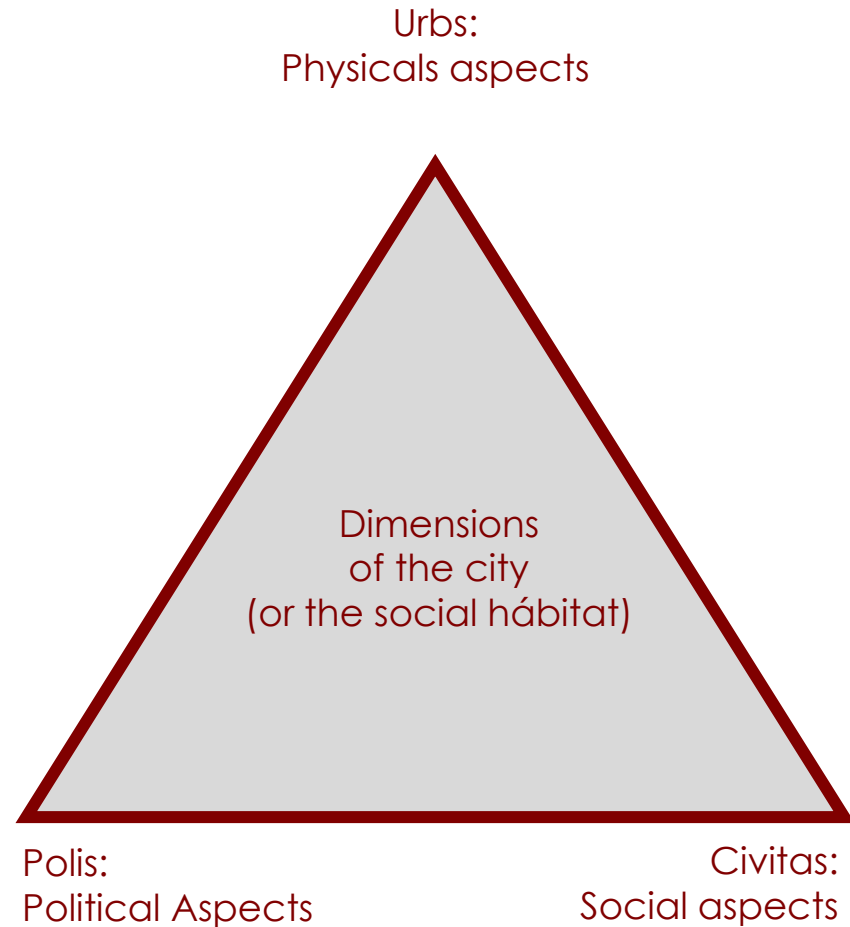
1 Evaluation criterial

2 1. Systemic city conception

3 *"I understand the city as a system of physical, social and political situations that are interrelated, so that a change in one of them affects the others."*



Víctor Saúl Pelli
Architect
Buenos Aires, 1931



1 Evaluation criterial

2. Rights Framework

3 Human Rights

Art. 25: Everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living that ensures [...] housing [...].
UN, 1948

City Righth World Charter
Collective right [...] to a sustainable city without discrimination of sex, age, race, health, income [...] as well as to preserve its identity and cultural memory.
World Social Forum, Brazil.
2001

ODS & New Urban Agenda
Urban development must become an engine of an economic, social, human development, that safeguards the environment and generates welfare, justice and equity.
Habitat III. Quito, 2016



1 Evaluation criterial

2 3. Action opportunity

3 What problem solve housing policies?

4 Today, in the opulent Europe, we forget where we come from. And, above all, we forget the current homelessness.

5



El verdugo de la Elipa. Madrid, 1930.
<http://esmadridnomadriz.blogspot.com/2016/04/casimiro-el-verdugo-de-la-elipa.html>



Emigrantes en el Madrid de los años 50. Chabolas en Jaime el Conquistador Juan Miguel Pando Barrero, 1957
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/bibliotecavirtualxtramea/44574769922>



Familia del barrio de La Perona. Barcelona. Esteve Lucerón. (1985-1989).
<http://periferiurbanas.org/?p=1010>



Mujer recogiendo agua para consumo domestico. El Gallinero. Madrid. 2018.

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1 Historical review

2 Summary of the public policies of slump rehousing and social housing in Madrid

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1

Historical review / I. 1939-1957: City of Welcome

2

CIVITAS: With the end of the Civil War 1936-39 began a strong migration.

3

4

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1

Historical review / I. 1939-1957: City of Welcome

2

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4

CIVITAS: Families build their houses with precarious materials in suburban areas

5



1

Historical review / I. 1939-1957: City of Welcome

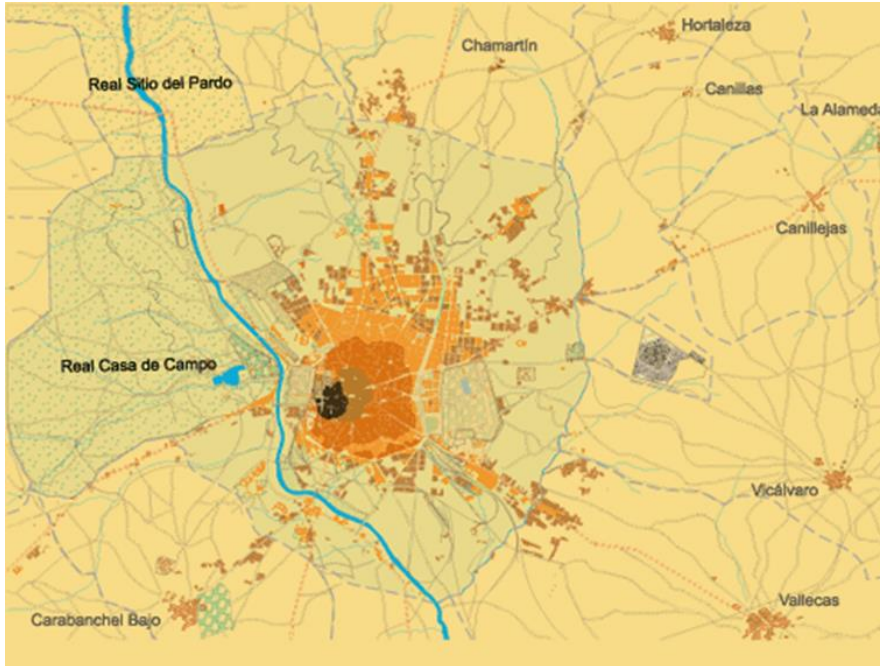
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URBS

3

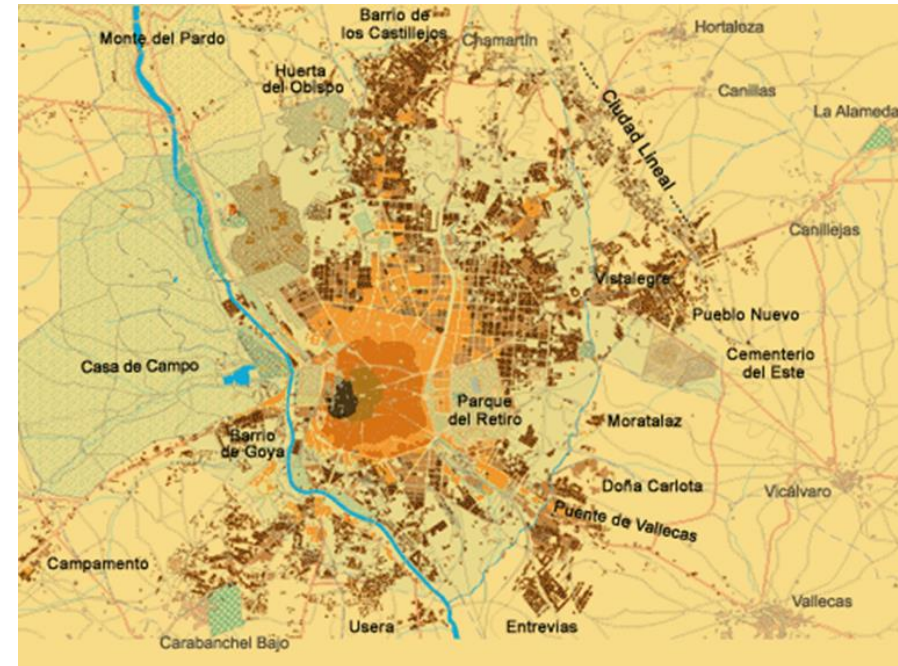
1940: 1.088.647 inhabitants

4



5

1950: 1.685.425 inhabitants



1

Historical review / I. 1939-1957: City of Welcome

2

POLIS: Reconstruction of the country after Civil War

3

Urgent urbanization

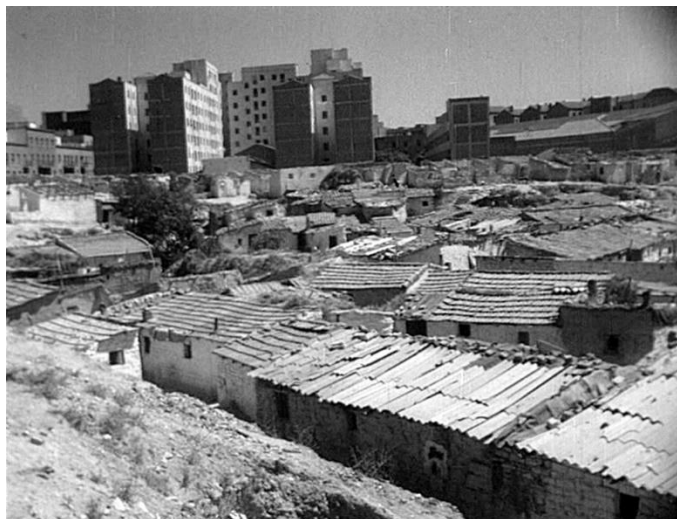
4

Police control to prevent new slumps

5

Official promotion of mass economic housing.

5 years plan to create 30,000 homes.



1947. Poblado chabolista Jaime I El Conquistador



1957 Barrio de realojo San Fermín (Madrid)

1

Historical review / I. 1939-1957: City of Welcome

2

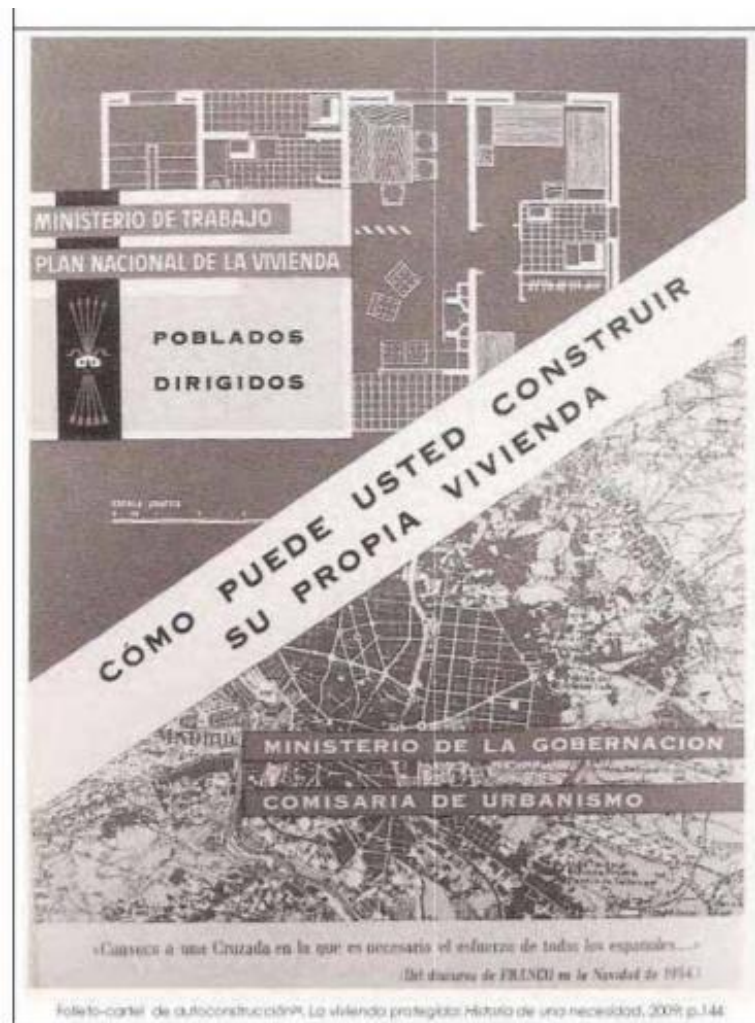
URBS: Guided neighborhoods

3

Private construction
companies with
selfconstruction
contribution

4

5



1

Historical review / I. 1939-1957: City of Welcome

2

Rather than solving the problem of slums, the plans create social housing, for the working class.

3

4

Slums continue

5



1947. Poblado La Ventilla. Madrid

1

Historical review / II. 1957-1978: Actions concentrated to major scale problems

2

CIVITAS Population keeps on growing on Madrid periphery

3

4

POLIS: 1957 Creation of the Housingo Ministry. Housing policies for different social groups.

5

URBS: The rehousing politics centers on creation of quarters and Local Units of Absorption. Design of young architects opposite to the pro-Franco esthetics.



Fernando Higueras. Poblado para UVA de Hortaleza, Madrid, 1963

1

Historical review / II. 1957-1978: Actions concentrated to major scale problems

2

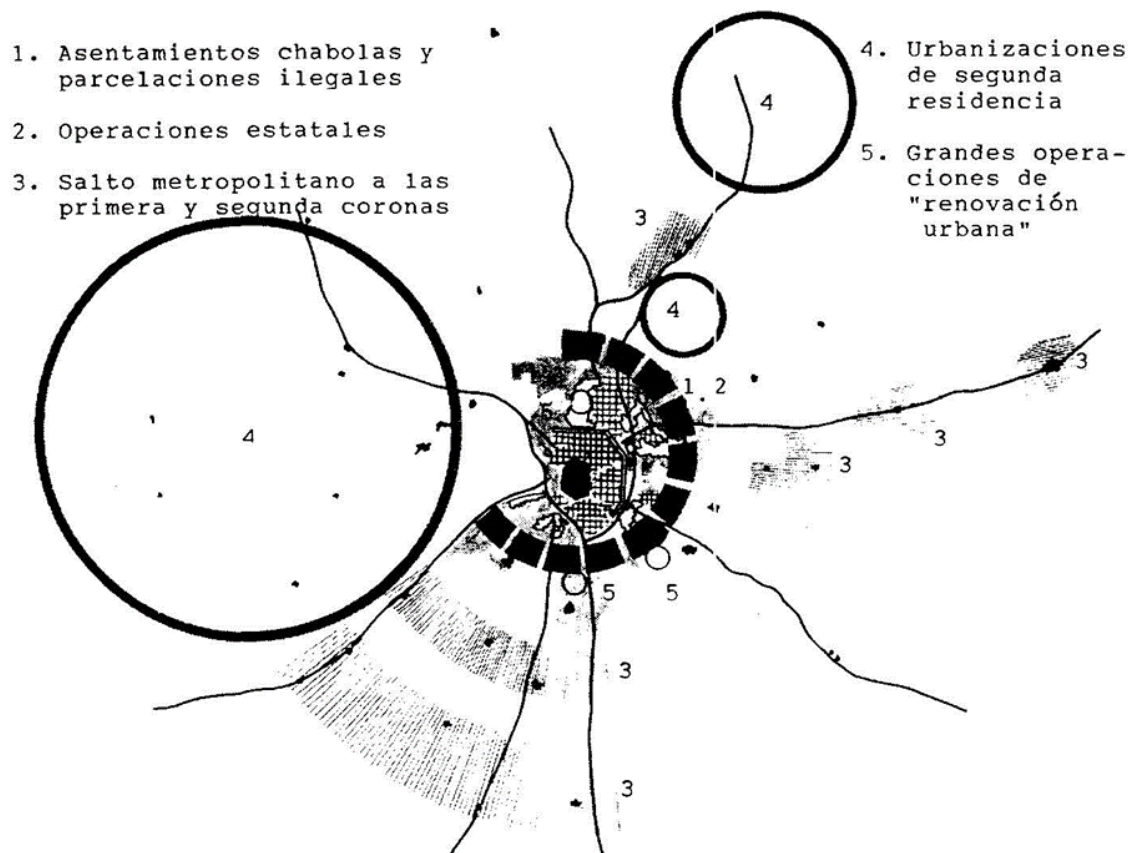
This neighborhoods will significantly improve the living conditions and gradually consolidate.

3

4

Howere, its location will generate a belt of rehousing people, concentrated in the south of the city.

5



1

Historical review / III. 1978-1986: Establishment of Democracy

2

1975 Franco dies

3

1978 First elections

4

1982 Socialist
government

5

Housing policy goes
from national to
regional government



1978 Lucha vecinal por la necesidad de viviendas.

1

Historical review / IV. 1986-1998: Marginalized Population Agency

2

CIVITAS: The profile of families at risk of social exclusion has changed.

3

4

The social elevator has worked for the population except for the ROM ethnic group

5



1

Historical review / IV. 1986-1998: Marginalized Population Agency

2

POLIS: 1986: Marginalized Population Agency.
Created to rehouse 62 irregular settlements

3

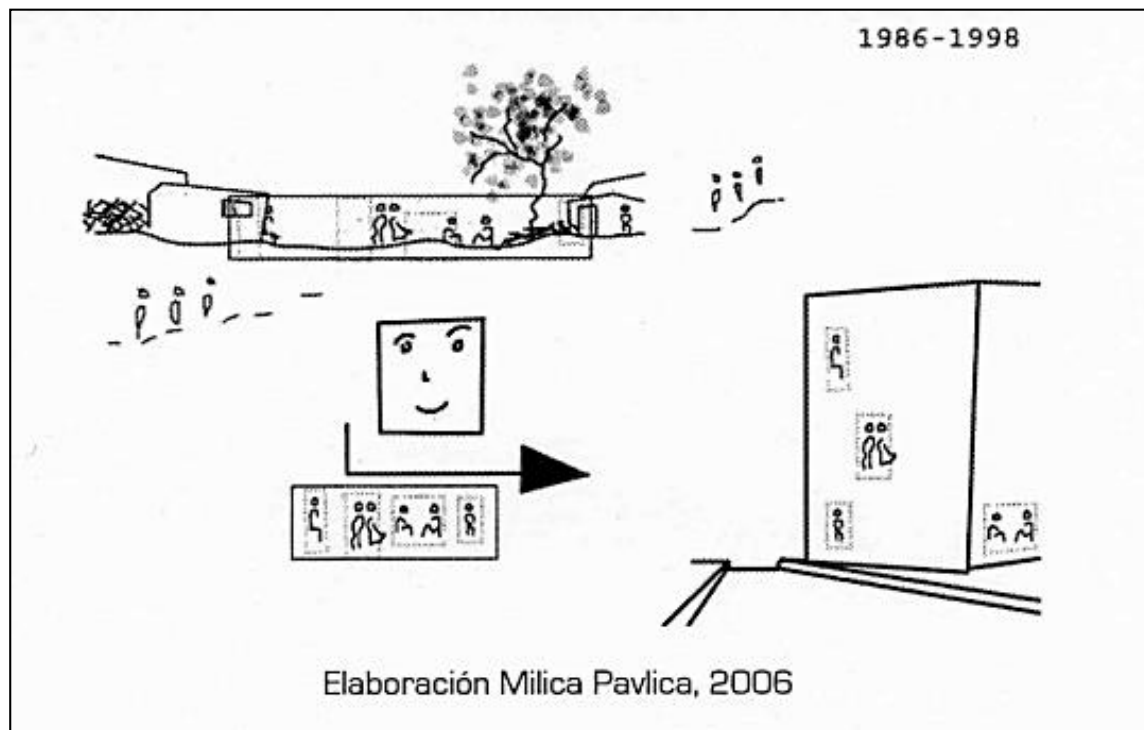
4

Actions:
30 neighborhoods
39,000 homes
150,000 beneficiaries

5



1986. Identification plate for homes with families likely to be rehoused. Regional Census. Madrid.



1

Historical review / IV. 1986-1998: Marginalized Population Agency

2

URBS: three typologies

3

Blocks high-rise housing

Special Typology Neighborhoods

Temporary camps

4



1989. Bloque el Ruedo Madrid



1992 BTE La Rosilla



1990 El Cañaveral

5

1

Historical review / IV. 1986-1998: Marginalized Population Agency

2

POLICY FAILURE

3

The mass housing blocks have become ghettos

4

5

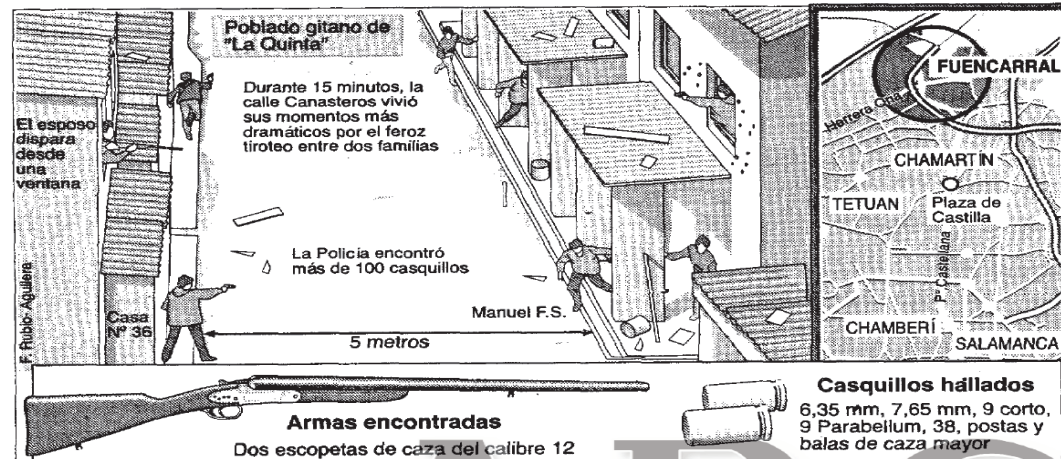
The neighborhoods, designed to be permanent, all were demolished after 5 year,

The camps, planned for 5 years, lasted 20 years.

Social exclusion and stigmas remain



BTE La Quinta. Fuencarral. 2000



Enfrentamiento dentro de la Quinta.
Fuente: (Bustamante, 1995)

1

Historical review / V. 1998-2016: Paradigm change. Re-housing Institute and Social Integration

2

Citizens get social housing policies to start considering integration. It is understood that housing itself helps but it is not enough.

3

4

New policy: Re-housing in height in second-hand housing in a dispersed way throughout the region of Madrid.

5

Free market housing.



1

Historical review / V. 1998-2016: Paradigm change. Re-housing Institute and Social Integration

2

RELATIVE SUCCESS AND SMALL SCALE

3

Requires cross-cutting work
(technical, social and political)

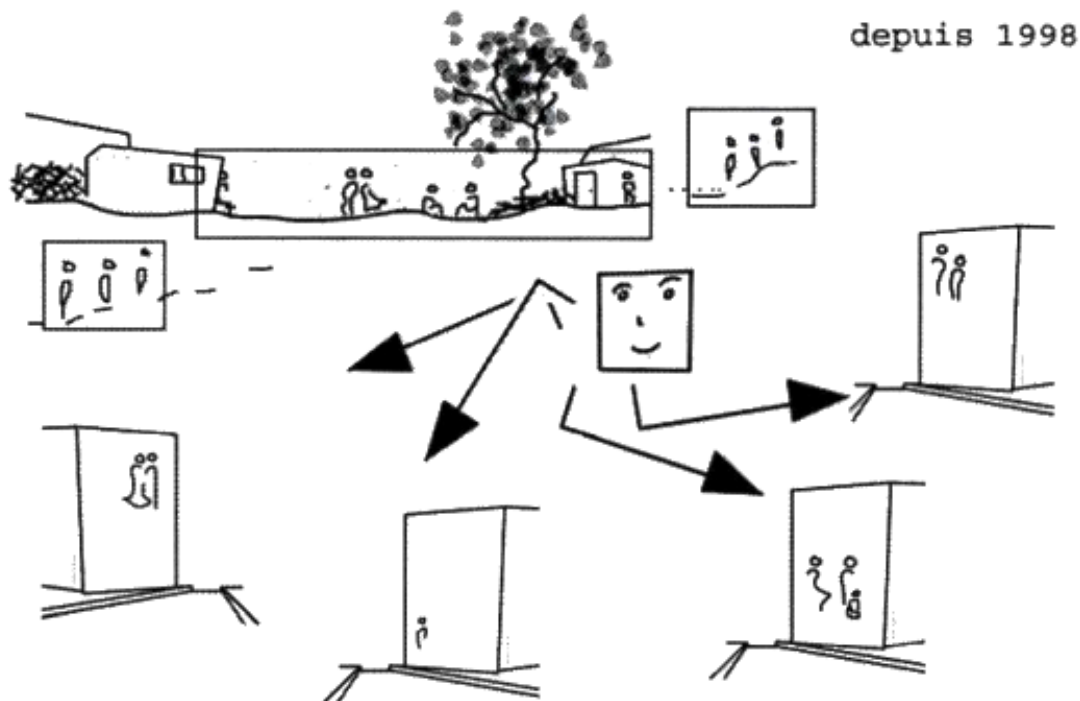
4

Population uprooting of the place
of origin

5

Loss of the network of mutual
support

98% successful social inclusion



Elaboración Milica Pavlica, 2006

1

Historical review / VI. Since 2016: Shared housing policy: regional and municipal

2

The Big Enigma: The City Council of Madrid acquires for the first time competences in housing and it is not known how it will coordinate with the Regional Government.

3

4

Excluded population: Family unit enhancement system scattered throughout the Community of Madrid.

- Families can NOT choose where or how to live.
- Deficit of social monitoring of rehoused families.

5



Bloque de vivienda social. PAU Vallecas. Madrid 2015
Fuente: Comunidad de Madrid

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Conclusion

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Need for holistic research to understand the processes of social inclusion

3

ONLY housing is not the solution. The Right to Housing and the City are not recognized (neither are studied in the Schools of Architecture)

4

5

Social exclusion because of habitat is a dynamic process that is inherited from parents to children. The acquisition of a home can break this vicious circle, but typological adequacy, an adequate and multisocial environment and policies are necessary that are positively discriminatory.

The 2030 Agenda is seductive horizon, but the fear to the other and the poor continues (see *Aporophobia*, Adela Cortina, 2018)

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